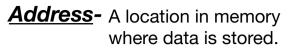
Addresses



Binary- Base-2: '0' and '1'.

Each digit is called a "Bit". Computers run off of this.

Hexadecimal- Base-16:

Digits: 0 - 9

Letters: A - F

(10 - 15)

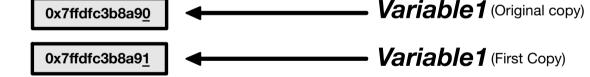
Used as addresses for compactness.

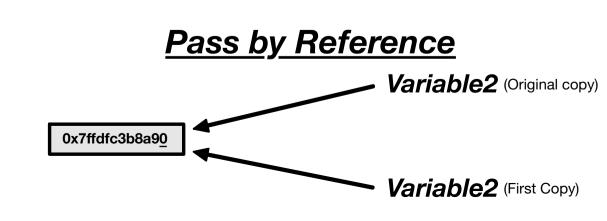
<u>Address</u>	Value	
0xFFFFFFF	1001 0101	
0x0000000 <u>6</u>	1100 1100	
0x0000000 <u>5</u>	0110 1110	
0x0000000 <u>4</u>	0000 0000	
0x0000000 <u>3</u>	0110 1011	
0x0000000 <u>2</u>	0101 0001	
0x0000000 <u>1</u>	1100 1001	

0100 1111

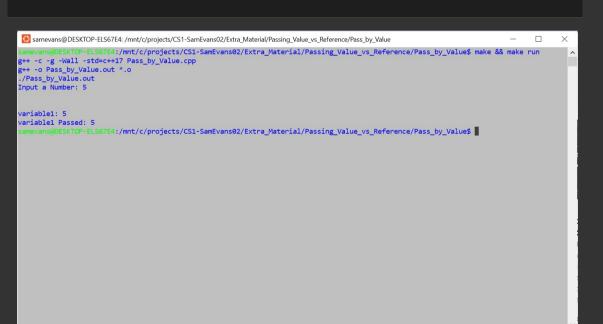
0x00000000

Pass by Value





```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void addTen(int); //Specifying passing an integer
int main() {
    int variable1 = 0; //Original copy of "variable1" is declared
    cout << "Input a Number: "; cin >> variable1;
    cout << endl << endl << "variable1: " << variable1 << endl;</pre>
    addTen(variable1);
    cout << "variable1 Passed: " << variable1 << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
void addTen(int variable1) { //New copy of "variable1"; Notice its being redeclared in this scope
    variable1 += 10;
```



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
void addTen(int&); //Specifying passing an address of an integer
int main() {
    int variable1 = 0; //Original copy of "variable1" is declared
    cout << "Input a Number: "; cin >> variable1;
    cout << endl << endl << "variable1: " << variable1 << endl;</pre>
    addTen(variable1);
    cout << "variable1 Passed: " << variable1 << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
void addTen(int& variable1) { //The same copy of "variable1"; Notice the address is what's being passed
    This "variable1", while not in scope of the "main()" function, has its address being passed.
    variable1 += 10;
```

